



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 108

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1962

No. 12

## Senate

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, as with our hands filled with the perplexing tasks of the present we turn to Thee for strength, may our eyes not be oblivious to the beauty that blooms by the side of today's pathway—for the glory of the way, as well as its obligations, is Thy gift.

And now as our earth spins in space and another day is before us, so soon to be behind us forever, we know that only this once can we seize the day for which now we crave Thy blessing and approval.

May we live it in the light of the yesterdays into whose labors we have entered, as the past warns us by its errors, informs us by its achievements, and inspires us by its sacrifices.

In our stewardship of today, and of the days to be that may be granted, we are thankful for the friends whose faith calls out the hidden best that is in us, for children who call us by the holiest name men and women may ever know, and for the challenge to our utmost, in which we rejoice as strong men preparing to run a race.

Thus, before our little day ebbs out and our work is done, with patience and courage may we serve the present age our calling to fulfill.

We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 25, 1962, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 157) to change the name of the Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor, Venice, Calif., to the Marina del Rey, Los Angeles, Calif., and it was signed by the Vice President.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

### EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of New York, to be a member of the National Mediation Board.

### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the nominations of 1 general, 4 lieutenant generals, and 1 major general, for special assignment in the Army; 1 general, and 4 lieutenant gen-

erals to be placed on the retired list of the Army; 1 officer to be a temporary brigadier general in the Army; 4 lieutenant generals for special assignment in the Air Force, and 1 general to be placed on the retired list of the Air Force; 120 officers in the rank of brigadier general and major general, for temporary and permanent appointment in the Air Force; the permanent promotion in the Navy of 26 rear admirals, and permanent appointment in the Marine Corps of 5 major generals and 8 brigadier generals. I ask unanimous consent that these names be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the nominations will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The nominations are as follows:

Maj. Gen. Robert John Fleming, Jr., U.S. Army, for appointment as Governor of the Canal Zone;

Lt. Gen. Paul DeWitt Adams, U.S. Army, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President;

Maj. Gen. Samuel Leslie Myers, U.S. Army, Maj. Gen. John Phillips Daley, U.S. Army, and Maj. Gen. William Wilson Quinn, U.S. Army, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the rank of lieutenant generals;

Augustus G. Elegram, for appointment as a temporary brigadier general in the Army of the United States, and for reappointment as colonel in the Regular Army of the United States, from the temporary disability retired list;

Gen. Bruce Cooper Clark, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army), and sundry other officers, to be placed on the retired list;

Charles B. Brooks, Jr., and sundry other officers of the Regular Navy, for permanent promotion to the grade of rear admiral;

Leroy J. Alexanderson, and Grant G. Calhoun, officers of the Naval Reserve, for permanent promotion to the grade of rear admiral;

Alpha L. Bowser, and sundry other officers of the Marine Corps, for permanent appointment to the grade of major general;

Thomas F. Riley, and sundry other officers of the Marine Corps, for permanent appointment to the grade of brigadier general;

Gen. Charles P. Cabell, (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of general;

Maj. Gen. Bruce K. Holloway, Regular Air Force, Maj. Gen. James Ferguson, Regular Air Force, Maj. Gen. Harvey T. Ainess, Regular Air Force, and Maj. Gen. Thomas S. McCorman, Jr., Regular Air Force, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the rank of lieutenants general;

Maj. Gen. John S. Hardy (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force, and sundry other officers, for appointment in the Regular Air Force; and

Brig. Gen. Don Coupland, Regular Air Force, and sundry other officers, for temporary appointment in the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I also report favorably the nominations of 397 officers in the grade of lieutenant colonel and below, for promotion and appointment in the Army. All of these names have already appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In order to save the expense of printing on the Executive Calendar, I ask unanimous consent that they be ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk for the information of any Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and, without objection, the nominations will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Georgia.

The nominations are as follows:

Therese A. Quinby, for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States;

Ronald P. Abreu, and sundry other officers, for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States;

Clifton F. Vincent, for reappointment as a captain in the Regular Army of the United States, from the temporary disability retired list;

Robert C. Hamilton, and sundry other persons, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States; and

John E. Allen, and sundry other distinguished military students, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, also from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the nominations of 27 major generals and 51 brigadier generals for temporary appointment in the Army. I ask that these names be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations are as follows:

Brig. Gen. Carl Darnell, and sundry other officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

#### MEMBER, BOARD OF GOVERNORS, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of George W. Mitchell, of Illinois, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 14 years from February 1, 1962.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### AMBASSADOR

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of William E. Stevenson, of Colorado, to

be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Philippines.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### ENVOY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of William A. Crawford, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Rumania.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Fred Korth, of Texas, to be Secretary of the Navy.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of John A. McCone, of California, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that this nomination be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Neil E. Harlan, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Frederick G. Dutton, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of George W. Ball, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of George C. McGhee, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### REPRESENTATIVE ON THE POPULATION COMMISSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Dr. Ansley J. Coale, of New Jersey, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Population Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of William C. Foster, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Adrian S. Fisher, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND ADVISER ON AFRICAN, ASIAN, AND LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, AND AMBASSADOR AT LARGE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Chester Bowles, of Connecticut, to be the President's special representative and adviser on African, Asian, and Latin American affairs, and Ambassador at Large.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### U.S. AMBASSADORS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of ambassadors.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of ambassadors will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the action taken by the Senate in confirming these various nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

#### TRANSACTION OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, as in legislative session, the following routine business was transacted:

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO PERMANENT DUTY IN THE EXECUTIVE ELEMENT OF THE AIR FORCE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, reporting, pursuant to law, that, as of December 31, 1961, there was an aggregate of 2,280 officers assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the executive element of the Air Force at the seat of government; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

A letter from the Secretary to the Board of Visitors, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis,

1962

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

893

The radicals of the right fulfill none of these criteria. They are at odds with the purposes which are our strength and our hope—freedom and democracy.

I do not propose that committees of Congress caravan about the country conducting investigations into the activities of the radical right. I believe we have had enough investigations into the political beliefs of free American citizens.

I do propose, however, that all Americans who cherish liberty and democracy become alert to the danger from the right and defend in their communities the right of their neighbors to speak their views, however unpopular they may be. Free discussion is the lamp that lights democracy. Its glow must not be dimmed under a shroud of fear.

## THE PEACE CORPS

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, in the last session I supported the program of the Peace Corps and went along with its personable and really outstanding Director, Sargent Shriver, supporting the appropriation he sought. Now may I confess my faith and confidence has been somewhat shaken, although not shattered.

As a Senator of the United States, Mr. President, in referring in a questioning and critical manner to the Peace Corps, I fear that, like Moses on Mount Horeb, I am treading on holy ground. In the fifth chapter of Joshua it is written: "And the captain of the Lord's host said to Joshua, 'Loose thy shoe from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy.'" Also in Exodus, chapter 3, I believe, Moses as he was directed, "came to the Mountain of God, even to Horeb."

Well, Mr. President, my shoe is loosed off my foot and I report to you sir, that I take a dim view of officials of the Peace Corps directing subordinates that they may, when they see fit, classify reports and memorandums "top secret," "secret," and "confidential," "not for publication," and all that sort of thing, ad nauseam.

In my judgment, Sargent Shriver, Director of this outfit, should back up, repudiate, and withdraw any directive of this sort—immediately.

My constituents and I, as their public servant, are entitled to know the facts regarding the successes and failures of this governmental agency concerning which there has been so much favorable propaganda.

Does anyone really claim that the Peace Corps is a policymaking agency of our Government? This noble experiment may go the way of another so-called noble experiment if its Director enforces a protective screen against reporting regarding the work, or failure to work, of the teachers, thoughtful, dedicated individuals and "do-gooders" who are enrolled in the Peace Corps. Let the people know the truth.

I seriously question the claim, if such claim is advanced by officials of the Peace Corps, that the enrolled youths, young men and women, or the Peace Corps itself sometimes conduct "very delicate diplomatic negotiations with many different countries."

We have a State Department and a Foreign Service and Ambassadors of the United States everywhere in the world.

No nation, emerging or established, however remote, seems to be off limits to an American Embassy and to members—plenty of them—of our diplomatic corps, and the sun never sets on our military missions. Let us call a halt to any claim that the Peace Corps has authority to conduct "very delicate diplomatic negotiations with many different countries." I have confidence in our Armed Forces and in our State Department. Their activities, directives, and reports may frequently be classified "top secret," "secret," and "confidential." However, Mr. President, let us have no classified "top secret," "secret," "confidential" and "not for publication" emanations from publicity men of our Peace Corps. In fact, if the Peace Corps does the job we expect of it, and for which our taxpayers are paying, I know of no reason for their need of publicity men.

Mr. President, in support of my views, I ask unanimous consent to include at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an editorial recently published in the Daily News of Washington, D.C., a Scripps-Howard newspaper.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## FOR WHOSE EYES ONLY?

Peace Corps activities, it develops, can be classified "top secret," "secret," "confidential," "not for publication" and all that sort of thing.

What have we here—another policy-making outfit of the Government operating behind the old protective screen when it chooses? We thought the Peace Corps was going to be perfectly transparent as it went about its deeds of openhanded goodness in the underdeveloped countries.

But hardly so, according to a spokesman as quoted by the United Press International. It seems the secrecy order is necessary because Sargent Shriver's youths or the Corps itself sometimes conduct "very delicate diplomatic negotiations with many different countries."

We thought that business was reserved for the State Department and Representative JOHN MOSS' House Information Subcommittee seems justified in asking how come. The only "delicacy" we've heard so far is the question of whether Peace Corpsmen should be sent to Japan, or whether Japan wants them. Admittedly it is a sort of delicate question whether Japan is an underdeveloped nation, what with its unprecedented industrial boom—to the extent that we send five Cabinet members there to learn how a country can get so prosperous.

The Moss committee should take a stiff-necked look at this use of the "top secret" stamps.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the Peace Corps is now nearly 1 year old. It is, so to speak, on a shakedown cruise in international waters. I am sure we wish it a peaceful, smooth, successful voyage. Frankly, though, I believe the Peace Corps already has hit a reef.

It was disturbing and disappointing to me to read recently that Peace Corps officials apparently wish to hide under the protective blanket of secrecy.

Peace Corps officials evidently have received permission to classify documents and reports as "top secret." The grounds, as one Peace Corps spokesman put it, according to the Washington Post of January 23, 1962, are that the Peace Corps conducts "very delicate diplomatic

negotiations with many different countries."

Mr. President, it is fair to wonder what delicate diplomatic negotiations the Peace Corps is charged with, and why should its negotiations be cloaked under the top secret privilege?

If any organization and its activities should be completely open to public scrutiny, it is the Peace Corps.

In enacting legislation creating the Peace Corps, the Congress specifically stated its purpose is to help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served and a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.

We had high hopes for the success of the Peace Corps in helping do away with misery, squalor, hunger, and disease in underdeveloped areas of the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere, and incidentally to prove to people the world over we were not Yankee imperialists, but that ours is a way of life to enable people of all races, traditions, and cultures to live together in peace, friendship, and contentment and to restore to downtrodden peoples their simple dignity as creatures of God. This purpose is not served by secrecy. Secrecy does not promote understanding. It limits it.

Nothing is to be gained by giving another new bureaucracy the privilege of secrecy, and I maintain that nothing would be lost by denying it this privilege. The Peace Corps should not even be operating in any area remotely concerned with secrecy.

It was represented to me that it sends representatives to another country only upon invitation. Though negotiations obviously may be necessary, what could possibly be so delicate about them that they must be kept secret from the American public? Shades of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Beyond its delicate negotiations, Mr. President, the Peace Corps—according to the order granting it top-secret status—has "a primary responsibility for matters pertaining to national defense."

The definition of national defense has to be stretched beyond credibility to accept this line of reasoning.

What relationship does the Peace Corps bear to our national defense? I see none in sending groups of Americans to underdeveloped nations to teach, or to help build public works. By these standards we could constitute the Cub Scouts of America as a Government agency and give them top secret status on the grounds of national defense.

In the early flush of enthusiasm over the idealism of the Peace Corps, it was believed volunteers would live at the same level as citizens of the countries to which they are assigned. In view of this, I was shocked to read in the December 25, 1961, issue of Newsweek magazine the following quote from a young Peace Corps man serving in Ghana: "I've got a huge bungalow with three bedrooms, living room, dining room, family-size kitchen, huge bath facilities—the works."

A Peace Corps Public Affairs Division pamphlet declares housing for volunteers

overseas will be simple and unostentatious, and in view of the fact that it costs American taxpayers approximately \$9,000 a year to maintain a Peace Corps volunteer, this Corps man's status comes as startling news.

The young man goes on to say:

I have a cook-steward who fixes the meals, washes, irons, and markets. Except for the twenty-two 40-minute periods that I teach each week, my time is my own.

Mr. President, when we consider the hours of work our fellow Americans put in at their daily tasks, and when we Senators consider—though we are not complaining—the hours of work we put in attempting to be good public servants, it is a little startling to read about this young man, who said, "Except for the twenty-two 40-minute periods that I teach each week, my time is my own."

Mr. President, though I am sure this is an exception, this enrollee of the Peace Corps is enjoying a vacation instead of participating in a noble experiment in international relations.

In Ghana, it should also be pointed out, Peace Corps volunteers teachers receive nearly \$2,000 a year living expenses from the Ghanaian Government, presumably to permit them to live on a scale comparable to native teachers, few of whom I am sure have a combination cook-steward. How much does the Philippine Republic pay to each Peace Corps man in addition to the salary and expenses paid by American taxpayers?

As stated earlier, Mr. President, the Peace Corps, only a year old, is still on its shakedown cruise. In general, it has been greeted with enthusiasm, and deservedly so. It is capable of a splendid contribution to international understanding. Let the people know the truth. Is this an outfit of teachers and do-gooders who are serving their country for \$75 a month rendering a real and needful public service? Or, in various underdeveloped countries are Peace Corps men being paid additional salaries? If so, this money, to tell the truth, also comes from our foreign assistance funds. My constituents have a right to answers to questions as to the total cost of this program. What are the fringe benefits Peace Corps men receive?

May I further suggest that if a number of young men and women of the Peace Corps are returned to this country because of disability incurred in line of duty by disease or accident, American citizens are entitled to know the facts—whether it is contemplated disability claims are likely to be paid and pensions awarded during the coming 50 years or more. What provision is contemplated for the care of former Peace Corps men who may suffer disability as long as they live following their service overseas of 1 or 2 years? I shall not be around to help foot the bill, but millions of our children and grandchildren will sweat and pay, and they deserve to receive and should receive consideration.

In each country where the Peace Corps has been invited and is functioning I ask that a complete report be made public at frequent intervals and that our

people be fully informed as to the total compensation and fringe benefits paid to each person overseas including payments made by various governments in addition to the cost directly borne by our citizens.

#### AGREEMENT TO VOTE ON THE NOMINATION OF JOHN A. McCONE TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senate, I should like to propound a unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have discussed, with those who are interested in the nomination, the proposal I intend to make. I am in receipt of a request from a Senator who is very much interested in the pending nomination. This colleague of ours states he would deeply appreciate postponement of the final vote on the McCone nomination "until my return." It is my understanding that this Senator is due to return at 9 o'clock this coming Wednesday morning. In view of his request, and based on the fact and my understanding, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the McCone nomination be undertaken at 2 o'clock on Wednesday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I had an experience with the consent matters, I wish to say to my colleague, the other day, when I was sitting out in the lobby and a unanimous-consent request with respect to a matter which interested me was made and granted and that was the end of that.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I think he is referring to me as the guilty party. I was guilty. I did promise to notify the Senator, but I forgot.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I was not quite finished. I never consider my friend, the Senator from Montana, as ever guilty to me. I respected what he did. I know he forgot. I am sure of that. I have no doubts about it.

I wish to ask the Senator a question. Of course, I shall not insist with respect to this unanimous-consent request, because I have given him no notice, but it does seem to me we ought to have a practice in the Senate that every time there is a unanimous-consent request of this character for a vote, which cuts off debate, we should have a live quorum. I think the very least we can do, in the interest of the minority alone, if one would say that, is to give everybody a live notice that a very important decision is going to be reached by unanimous consent.

As it is, Members at their peril leave the floor for 30 seconds, and a very important decision which affects them may then be taken.

I shall not object, of course. I only address these comments to the majority

leader as a request, as a suggestion from one brother in arms to another. I hope it will be given what I think is fair consideration, because it really is essential in order to protect all Members when we go into a busy session with lots of very important decisions to be made by unanimous consent.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I think the Senator's request is worth consideration. I shall be most happy to discuss it with the minority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT FOR RECOGNITION OF THE SENIOR SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA AT THE CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS, JANUARY 30, 1962

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, one of our colleagues, the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], makes a trip every year to various parts of the world, and comes back with voluminous and detailed reports. It has been my belief that for all too many years we have not paid enough attention to the reports by our distinguished colleague. I should like, therefore, to ask unanimous consent at this time that at the conclusion of the morning hour tomorrow the senior Senator from Louisiana be recognized to make a report which I think will be worth the attention of all Members of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I have asked the Senator to yield so that I may understand the request. There will be proceedings, I say to my colleague, in connection with the morning hour tomorrow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. Which might involve some debate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. Do I correctly understand that that debate is to take place before the unanimous-consent request is to take effect?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes. The unanimous-consent agreement would take effect at the conclusion of the morning hour or the morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

#### BILL OF RIGHTS CONTEST WINNERS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, every year the South Chicago Chamber of Commerce conducts an essay contest on the subject of Americanism. Some of these essays are extremely well done. I have been advised by Mr. Vincent L. Knaus, chairman of the Americanism Committee of the South Chicago Chamber of Commerce, that Mr. Richard Sklenar, 10239 Morgan, a sophomore at

Wednesday, January 31, 1962

# Daily Digest

## HIGHLIGHTS

Both Houses received President's message on agriculture.

Senate confirmed CIA Director nomination and ratified three treaties.

House passed motor carriers registration bill.

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages 1133-1157*

**Bills Introduced:** 12 bills and 4 resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2770-2781; S.J. Res. 150; and S. Res. 288-290.

Page 1136

**Bills Reported:** Reports were made as follows:

S. Res. 235, 236, 251, 273, 289, 268 (with an amendment), and 276 (with an amendment) (S. Repts. 1156-1162) (see item of Committee on Rules and Administration under "Committee Meetings" in today's DIGEST);

S. 160, 1273, 1499, 1520, 1684, 1756, 2018, 2155, 1397, 1578, 2165, H.R. 2147, 2973, 3710, 4194, 4211, 4280, 4381, 4876, 5181, 5324, 6013, 6120, and 6226, private bills (S. Repts. 1163-1186);

H.R. 6243, to permit Guam to enter interstate criminal law compacts (S. Rept. 1187);

H.R. 6644, 6938, 7473, 7740, 8325, and 8779, private bills (S. Repts. 1188-1193); and

Report of Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation entitled "Report on the Renegotiation Act of 1951"—referred to Committee on Finance.

Pages 1135-1136

**Bill Referred:** One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee.

Page 1139

**Bill Placed on Calendar:** H.R. 8900, assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic facilities, was ordered to be placed on calendar.

Page 1133

**President's Message—Agriculture:** President's message transmitting legislative recommendations on agriculture was received—referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Pages 1177-1180

**Maine Bridge:** Senate passed without amendment S. 512, to extend the time for completion of the free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada.

Pages 1183-1184

**Higher Education:** Senate made its unfinished business S. 1241, authorizing Federal financial assistance for institutions of higher education.

Page 1177

**Treaties Ratified:** By unanimous vote of 84 yeas, Senate adopted en bloc resolutions of ratification of the following three treaties:

Convention between the U.S. and Canada, signed at Washington on February 17, 1961 (Ex. G, 87th Cong., 1st sess.);

International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, done at Washington on April 24, 1961 (Ex. M, 87th Cong., 1st sess.); and

Protocol, dated at Montreal June 21, 1961, relating to an amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Ex. N, 87th Cong., 1st sess.).

Pages 1171-1176

**Confirmation—CIA:** After further debate, Senate confirmed, by 71 yeas to 12 nays, nomination of John A. McCone, of California, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

Page 1190

**Nominations:** The following nominations were received: James J. Saxon, of Illinois, to be Comptroller of the Currency; one judicial; one Navy; three Coast Guard; and seven Coast and Geodetic Survey nominations.

Page 1190

**Record Votes:** Two record votes were taken during Senate proceedings today.

Pages 1171, 1175-1176

**Program for Friday:** Senate met at noon and adjourned at 4:07 p.m. until noon Friday, February 2, when it will consider S. 1241, higher education aid.

Pages 1171, 1190

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### NAVY PROGRAMS

**Committee on Armed Services:** Committee met in executive session to receive testimony on programs for the Naval Establishment for fiscal year 1963. Witnesses heard were Secretary Fred Korth; Adm. George W.

D47

Anderson, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. David M. Shoup, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps; Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, Director of Special Projects, Bureau of Naval Weapons; Rear Adm. P. D. Stroup, Chief, Bureau of Naval Weapons; Vice Adm. Robert B. Pirie, Deputy CNO (Air); Capt. Hugh K. Laing, Aircraft Programs Branch; and Lt. Col. David W. Thomson, U.S. Marine Corps.

Committee will meet again tomorrow at 10:30 a.m. to hear other Navy officials, and at 2 p.m. to hear Air Force officials on programs for their Department.

#### MILITARY CENSORSHIP

*Committee on Armed Services:* Special Preparedness Subcommittee continued its hearings on military cold war education activities and censorship of military speeches, having as its witnesses Willis D. Lawrence, and Charles W. Hinkle, both of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

#### MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED, AND NOMINATIONS

*Committee on Finance:* Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the nominations of Ben David Dorfman, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission; James Allan Reed, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Andrew M. Bacon, of Louisiana, to be comptroller of customs, with headquarters at New Orleans; John A. Vaccaro, of New York, to be surveyor of customs, with headquarters at New York City; and the following nominees to be collectors of customs: Samuel S. Wyatt, of Tennessee, with headquarters at Memphis; Sam D. W. Low, of Texas, with headquarters at Galveston; Craig Pottinger, of Arizona, with headquarters at Nogales; Minnie M. Zoller, of Texas, with headquarters at Port Arthur; Charles H. Kazen, of Texas, with headquarters at Laredo; Eugene V. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Pittsburgh; and William W. Knight, of Alaska, with headquarters at Juneau.

The committee, by a vote of 13 yeas, agreed to hold prompt hearings on medical care for the aged as soon as the bill is received from the House. By a vote of 10 yeas to 7 yeas, committee rejected a motion that hearings be held on S. 909 (which incorporates the President's recommendations on this matter) not later than April 1, regardless of whether the House had acted on the identical bill now pending in the House Committee on Ways and Means.

#### CONGO

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* Subcommittee on African Affairs resumed, in executive session, its hearings on the Congo situation, with further testimony from Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs G. Mennen Williams.

Hearings continue on Friday, February 2.

#### PUBLIC LANDS

*Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:* Subcommittee on Public Lands held hearings as follows:

On S. 703, a private bill, with testimony from Senator Bartlett, and Irving Senzel, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior;

On S. 1485, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain public lands in Idaho; S. 2479, providing for the satisfaction of claims arising out of scrip, lieu selection, and similar rights; and S. 2575, repealing obsolete laws relating to military bounty land warrants, with testimony thereon from James F. Doyle, Assistant Director, Bureau of Land Management;

On S. 2164, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the First World Conference on National Parks, with testimony from Daniel Beard, Assistant Director, National Park Service, and C. R. Gutermuth, Wildlife Management Institute; and

On S. 1065, a private bill, and H.R. 4380, to quiet title and possession to an unconfirmed and located private land claim in Louisiana, with testimony from Irving Senzel.

#### COMMITTEE BUSINESS

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported H.R. 6243, to permit Guam to enter interstate criminal law compacts; the nominations of Walter P. Gewin, of Alabama, to be U.S. circuit judge, fifth circuit; Clarence W. Allgood, to be U.S. district judge, northern district of Alabama; Griffin B. Bell, of Georgia, to be U.S. circuit judge, fifth circuit; Robert D. Smith, Jr., to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Arkansas; Charles Conway, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Arkansas; Nathan S. Heffernan, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Wisconsin; Clinton N. Ashmore, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Florida; John M. Imel, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Oklahoma; Joseph W. Keene, to be U.S. marshal for the western district of Louisiana; Richard J. Jarboe, to be U.S. marshal for the southern district of Indiana; and Raymond F. Farrall, of Rhode Island, to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization; 11 private immigration bills (S. 1273, 1397, 1499, 1520, 1578, 2155, H.R. 2973, 4211, 4280, 5324, and 6226); 20 private claims bills (H.R. 2147, 3710, 4194, 4381, 4876, 5181, 6013, 6120, 6644, 6938, 7473, 7740, 8325, 8779, 160, 1684, 1756, 2018, and S. 2165); and an original resolution requesting referral of S. 17 to the Court of Claims.

Committee also approved an original resolution authorizing \$100,000 for its Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees; and an original resolution for reprinting a drug report of the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly.

Committee indefinitely postponed further action on S. 483 and S. 1257, bills to extend the Civil Rights Commission; S.J. Res. 15, proposing a constitutional amendment relative to terms of the President; S. 583, 1510,